

POETRY.

The following exquisite little gem of poetry was written for a recent celebration in Boston, by M. H. Wetherbee, a hard working stone cutter:

God's spirit smiles in flowers,
And in soft summer show'rs,
He sends his love.
Each dew-drop speaks his praise,
And bubbling fount displays,
In all their liquid rays,
Light from above.

The tiny vines that creep
Along the rambles steep,
Obey his nod.
The golden orb of day,
And ocean's created spray
To flim due homage pay—
Creation's God.

Thy Friendship wears its bloom,
And smiles beyond the tomb,
In joyous light.
O may that Love be ours,
Which glids life's darkest hours,
Cheering like smiling flowers,
Hope's deepest night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—In the year 1774, when the first Congress was in session at Philadelphia, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts sent the late Col. Paul Revere with a confidential communication to their delegation. When at Philadelphia, he was invited to spend an evening where several members of Congress were assembled, among whom was the late Gov. Hopkins. The discourse turned on their present proceedings—petitioning the King and Parliament, addressing the people of England, &c. Gov. Hopkins rose and paced the room back and forth, and addressed them thus: "Gentlemen—I am not opposed to the present proceedings—they will do no good, but will do no harm. This contest must be settled by the sword, and he who has not made up his mind for that event had better take his hat and go home."

A Quandary.—Many a poor fellow, whose reputation has unjustly suffered, can bear testimony to the following: "To acquiesce under a report in silence," said Tristram Shandy, is to acknowledge openly at least in the opinion of half the world; and to make a bustle in contradicting it, is to confirm it as strongly in the opinion of the other half. The fact is, that society is unreasonable as the Irish drummer conceived the soldier whom he was flogging to be, "Strike higher," said the flogger, as he felt the cat-o'-nine-tails applied to the lower region of his back. "Strike lower," he cried, when the blows fell between the shoulders. "O, pon my soul," said the Irishman, you are the most unreasonable man I ever saw: let me strike where I will, I can't please you."

Origin of Cock Fighting.—As the mischievous was leading his troops against the Persians, he met a couple of cocks fighting on the road; and ordering his army to stand march, he addressed them in these terms: "Fellow soldiers, behold these animals; they do not fight for the love of their country; nor for their property, nor the emba of their ancestors; nor for glory, nor for their offspring; but for supremacy of power. How then must we on to combat, who have all these things to defend?" This speech, however simple, produced, it is said, the most powerful effect upon the Athenians, and led them to victory, and, in order to perpetuate the memory of this incident, a law was passed by which it was enacted that a yearly cock fight should take place in the theatre of Athens. Hence, says Elian, the origin of cock fighting.

At the last election in the city at which Dennis voted, previous to his retirement to the country, one of the challengers at the poll, who happened to be an American born, challenged his vote on the ground that he was a foreigner. "A foreigner!" exclaimed Dennis, indignantly—"hasn't I been here forty years, and, faith, I'm a better American than you, after all!"

"A better American than me!" retorted the other, "how can you make that out?"

"Oh, say enough," coolly replied Dennis; "didn't I come into this country with a good coat, waistcoat, and leather breeches on me; but by my soul, you came into it without even a shirt to your back!"

I need not add that he was permitted to vote without taking the oath, amidst the roars of the company.—N. Y. Mirror.

In France and Germany the Golden Willow is required to be planted on the banks of rivers, mill dams, mill races, stagnant and unhealthy streams, not only to promote health, that tree being a greater absorbent of unhealthy vapor than any other, but also to prevent the banks from being washed by the current, tide, or otherwise injured, and forerent from the annual clippings of the twigs for making baskets, the bodies of light carriages, sleighs, &c.

Origin of Words and Phrases.

'He's cut a Dido.'—It is told in history, that Dido, a queen of Tyre, about eight hundred and seventy years before Christ, fled from that place upon the murder of her husband, and with a colony settled upon the northern coast of Africa, where she built Carthage. Being in want of land, she bargained with the natives for as much as she could surround with a bull's hide. Having made the agreement, she cut a bull's hide into fine strings, and tying them together, claimed as much land as she could surround with the long line she had thus made. The natives allowed the cunning queen to have her way, but when any body played off a sharp trick, they said he had "cut a Dido," and the phrase has come down to our day.

'He's caught a Tartar.'—In some battle between the Russians and the Tartars, who are a wild sort of people in the north of Asia, a private soldier, called out, "Captain, halloo there; I've caught a Tartar!" "Fetch him along, then," said the Captain. "Ay, but he won't let me!" said the man; and the fact was, the Tartar had caught him. So when a man thinks to take another in, and gets bit himself, they say, "He's caught a Tartar!"

'Carrying the war into Africa.'—In one of the famous wars between Carthage and Rome, about two thousand five hundred years ago, Hannibal, a Carthaginian leader, and one of the most wonderful men of antiquity, led his army into Italy, and for several years continued to threaten the city and lay waste the surrounding country. Scipio, a Roman general, saw the necessity of getting rid of Hannibal, and his forces; so he determined to lead an army into Africa, and threaten Carthage, and thus make it necessary for Hannibal to return home for its defence. This scheme had its intended effect; and in all time, this relating upon an enemy, by adopting his own tactics, is called carrying the war into Africa.

There is an anecdote extant, admirably illustrative of the powerful, irresistible, and awful qualities of forensic oratory. A countryman being present at the trial of a criminal, and having heard all the evidence, was told not to make up his mind on the subject until he had also heard the speeches of the counsel. Accordingly, he sat and very patiently listened to the address of the counsel for the crown, or prosecution, to the jury when the speaker closed, the inexperienced auditor was asked whether he thought the man guilty or innocent. "O, guilty," he replied, "of course nobody can get over that." The counsel for the prisoner then took up the case, and in the course of his argument distorted the testimony and exhibited its inconsistencies, so that the prosecution for pressing his unfortunate client with all the economies of legal power, and so pathetically appealed to the sympathies of the jury, that the countryman came to the conclusion, that the man was not only innocent, but very hardly dealt by withal. The gentlemen of the bar were then followed by the learned judge, who, with quiet and dispassionate tone and manner, faithfully reviewed the evidence throughout, portraying both its strong points and its weak, divesting it of its irrelevances, and presenting it clearly to the unprejudiced contemplation of the mind. When he had concluded, the countryman was asked to decide. "Why, dang me," is the recorded response of the clown, with the traditional embellishment of scratching his head, "dang me, sir, and dang my feather, if I can tell whether the man be guilty or not."

Cows yield a flood of milk now, provided you demand it of them at regular hours and take away every drop they have to spare. But if you leave part in the udder and seem careless about saving the whole, you cannot expect the cow to make extra efforts in your favor. She must be milked clean, and the milk must be taken from her as rapidly as possible after it begins to flow. Children must not be allowed to learn the art of milking on cows that you do not mean to dry off soon.—Mass. Ploughman.

The History of a Day.—Every day eighty-six thousand four hundred mortal dies—some by violence, others of old age, and some in battle or by shipwreck, some starved, & others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea and many brave hearts go down! How many are never heard of more! How many palaces and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dust, or perish by slow decay! How many births, too—exceeding the number of deaths! and marriages!—And then again the churches and mountains that vanish every day from the face of the earth! How many kings, princes, nobles, thrones, are swept away forever!—Crescent City.

About four hundred Mormon men and women, with not less than a hundred children, passed through Louisville on the 11th ultimo, on their way to Nauvoo. Another party somewhat similar, passed by the same place three or four days previous. Many, if not most of them, are from New York and New England.

A New and Curious Potato.—Specimens of a new and curious potato have been received by Gen. Tallmadge of New York, which were raised in Charleston, S. C. from seed originally brought from South America. The variety has before been noted by southern travellers, as growing above ground on a vine, like a mock orange—its foliage is very luxuriant, with a large heart-shaped leaf. The American Institute are to test the experiment whether it can be cultivated to advantage in our climate.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers which states that a new mode of making bricks has been discovered at Birmingham, England, the novelty of which consists in the clay being dried, ground to powder and submitted to pressure in metallic moulds, until the particles cohere. No water is used in combination with the clay; and the bricks made by this method are ready for the kiln as soon as they leave the machine. We take great pleasure in stating that this mode, which is claimed as the discovery of an Englishman, was discovered in this country several years ago. Messrs. Smith and Proud, the proprietors of the extensive steam brick manufactory in Jefferson street, in this city, daily turn out many thousands of bricks, which they manufacture on the principle mentioned above. A specimen of their bricks is now in our counting room.—Balt. American.

The New Haven Palladium says that several cases of severe illness have resulted, in Essex county, Connecticut, from the application of powerful acids to corns, by some travelling "corn doctors." In one instance the consequences were fatal, the poor fellow supervening and causing the death of the victim. Mr. Justice Williams.

Escape of Slaves.—The Canada Mission have published their annual report, in which they state that during the year 1842, fifteen hundred slaves escaped from their masters in the United States, and are now in Canada.

The Tariff in North Carolina.—A North Carolina correspondent of the Philadelphia Forum, gives this information concerning Stanley and the Tariff.

After an absence of more than two weeks upon the stump, Mr. Stanley returned home yesterday in high spirits. Both he and his friends, who are numerous, warm and active are confident of his election. The Tariff is the principal topic of discussion, and Stanley every where avows himself in favor of a protective Tariff. This measure is gaining popularity rapidly.

Mexico. The new Constitution of Mexico, drawn up by the Director Santa Ana, and his party, provides for a more permanent and regular centralism than has hitherto existed in that Republic. The Federalists, who still adhere to the system of separate States or departments, under a common union, are strenuously opposing the adoption of the new Constitution, and it is intimated that their resistance will go to the extreme of civil war.

The federated system of Mexico was taken, no doubt, from the plan of our government, as it was our example that quickened the efforts of the patriots of that country in their struggle for freedom against Spain. The results of the experiment at self government in each Republic have been very different. We have had internal peace and a career thus far of general prosperity. In Mexico the reverse has been the case. In both instances enough has been demonstrated to show that the name and form of free institutions can give no assurance of the blessings of national liberty, apart from the character of the people among whom they are established.

The Westmoreland (Pa.) Courier says that a man was accidentally killed in that county on the 5th June, in the following manner:

"As an older son of Mr. Maker was engaged in cutting timber some distance from the house, his brother approached within four or five yards of him, and while viewing him cutting off a log, the axe flew off the handle, and entered his thigh, inflicting a deep wound, and severing the principal arteries, which caused a great flow of blood, as to produce his death in a few hours after the fatal event."

His said that the real cause which induces John Tyler, Jr., the Private Secretary, to leave the country and go to China with Mr. Cushing, is the fear that the seventeen year-old son is going to devour every thing green in this country!

An exchange paper says the question, "May a man marry his wife's sister?" can only be properly answered by the sister herself, when the widower pops the question.

Rearing Children.—The celebrated John Hunter's receipt for rearing children, was, plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flogging! This had the advantage of plenty of exercise, without which all the others would be of little avail, will be found equally efficacious in our climate as well as that of Great Britain.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The spirit of commercial and foreign adventure; therefore, on the one hand, which had gained so much strength and influence since the time of the discovery of America; and, on the other, the exertion and maintenance of religious liberty—having their source indeed in the Reformation, but continued, diversified, and continually strengthened by the subsequent divisions of sentiment and opinion among the Reformers themselves; and this love of religious liberty drawing after them, or bringing along with them, as they always do, an ardent devotion to the principles of civil liberty also—were the powerful influences under which character was formed, and even trained for the great work of introducing English civilization, English law, and what is more than all, Anglo-Saxon blood into the wilderness of North America. Religious and his companions may be considered as the creatures principally of the first of these causes. High-spirited, full of the love of personal adventure, excited too in some degree by the hopes of sudden riches from the discovery of mines, of the precious metals, and not unwilling to diversify the labors of settling a colony with occasional cruising against the Spaniards in the West Indian seas, they crossed and recrossed the ocean with a frequency which surprises us, when we consider the state of navigation, and which evinces a most daring spirit. The other cause peopled New England; The Mayflower sought our shores under no high-wrought spirit of commercial adventure, no love of gold, no mixture of purpose, warlike or hostile, to any human being. Like the dove from the ark, she put forth only to find rest. Solemn prayers from the shores of the sea in Holland had invoked for her at her departure the blessings of Providence. The stars which guided her were the unobscured constellations of civil and religious liberty. Her deck was the altar of the living God. Pervent prayers from bended knees mingled morning and evening with the voices of ocean; and the sighing of the wind in her shrouds. Every prosperous breeze, which gently swelling her sails, helped the Pilgrims onward in their course, awoke new anthems of praise; and when the elements were wrought into fury, neither the tempest, tossing their fragile bark like a feather, nor the darkness and howling of the midnight storm, ever disturbed the man or woman, the firm and settled purpose of their souls to undergo all and to do all that the meekest patience, the boldest resolution, and the highest trust in God could enable human beings to suffer or to perform.

Some differences may doubtless be traced at this day between the descendants of the early colonists of Virginia and those of New England; owing to the different influences and different circumstances under which the respective settlements were made; but only enough to create a pleasing variety in the midst of a general resemblance. "facies, non omnibus una, Nec diversa tamen, quatenus decet esse sororem." But the habits, sentiments, and objects of both soon became modified by local causes, growing out of their condition in the New World; and as this condition was essentially alike in both, and as both at once adopted the same general rules and principles of English jurisprudence, these differences gradually diminished. They gradually disappeared by the progress of time and the influence of intercourse. The necessity of some degree of union and co-operation to defend themselves against the savage tribes, tended to excite in them mutual respect and regard. "They fought together in the wars against France. The great and common cause of the Revolution bound them together by new links of brotherhood; and finally, fortunately, happily, and gloriously, the present form of government united them to form the great Republic of the world, and bound up their interest and fortunes, till the whole earth sees that there is now for them, in present co-operation as well as future hope, only "one Country, one Constitution, and one Destiny."

The colonization of the tropical region and the whole of the southern parts of the continent, by Spain and Portugal, was conducted on other principles, under the influence of other motives, and followed by far different consequences. From the time of its discovery, the Spanish Government pushed forward its settlements in America, not only with vigor, but with eagerness; so that long before the first permanent English settlement had been accomplished in what is now the United States, Spain had conquered Mexico, Peru, and Chili, and stretched her power over nearly all the territory she ever acquired in this continent. The rapidity of her conquests, and the extent of her empire, were not only a great degree of civilization, but a high degree of refinement, and a high degree of improvement and happiness. We must inquire what progress has been made in the true science of liberty, and in the name of the Crown of Spain. The mines of gold and silver were the exciting motives to these efforts, and accordingly, the settlements were generally made, and the Spanish authority established on the immediate eve of the subjugation of territory, that the native population might be set to work by their new Spanish masters in the mines. From these facts, the love of gold—gold not produced by industry or accumulated by commerce, but gold dug from its native bed in the bowels of the earth, and that earth ravaged from its rightful possessors by every possible degree of enormity, cruelty and crime—was long the governing passion in Spanish wars and Spanish settlements in America. Even Columbus himself did not wholly escape the influence of this base motive. In his early voyage we find him passing from island to island, inquiring every where for gold, as if God had opened the New World to the knowledge of the Old only to gratify a passion equally senseless and cruel, and to offer up millions of an unoffending race of men to the despotism of the sword, sharpened both by cruelty and rapacity. And yet Columbus was far above his age and country. Enthusiastic, indeed, but sober, religious, and magnanimous—born to great things and capable of high sentiments, as his noble discourses before Ferdinand and Isabella, as well as the whole history of his life shows—probably he sacrificed much to the known sentiments of others, and addressed to his followers motives likely to influence them. At the same time it is evident that he himself looked upon the world which he discovered as a world of wealth, all ready to be seized and enjoyed.

The conquerors and the European settlers of Spanish America were mainly military commanders and common soldiers. The monarchy of Spain was not transferred to this hemisphere, but it acted in it, as it acted at home, through its ordinary means, and its true representatives—military force. The robbery and destruction of the native race was the achievement of standing armies, in the right of the King, and by his authority; fighting in his name for the aggrandizement of his power and the extension of his prerogatives, with military ideas under arbitrary maxims, a portion of that dreadful instrumentality by which a perfect despotism governs a people. As there was no liberty in Spain, how could liberty be transmitted to Spanish colonies?

The colonists of English America were of the people, and a people already free. They were of the middle, industrious, and already prosperous class, the inhabitants of commercial and manufacturing cities, among whom liberty first revived and respired, after a sleep of a thousand years, in the bosom of the dark ages. Spain descended on the New World in the armed and terrible image of her monarchy and her soldiery; England approached it in the winning and popular garb of personal rights, public protection, and civil freedom. England transplanted liberty to America; Spain transplanted power. England, though the enemy of private companies and the efforts of individuals, colonized this part of North America by industrious individuals, making their own way in the wilderness, defending themselves against the savages, recognizing their right to the soil, and with a general honest purpose of introducing knowledge as well as Christianity among them. Spain stooped on South America like a falcon on its prey. Every thing was gone. Territories were acquired by fire and sword. Cities were destroyed by fire and sword. Hundreds of thousands of human beings fell by fire and sword. Even conversion to Christianity was attempted by fire and sword.

Behold, then, fellow citizens, the difference, resulting from the operation of the two principles! Here, to day, on the summit of Bunker Hill, and at the foot of the monument, behold the difference! I would that the fifty thousand voices present could proclaim it with a shout which should be heard over the globe. Our inheritance was of liberty, secured and regulated by law, and enlightened by religion and knowledge; that of South America was of power—stern, unrelenting, tyrannical, military power. And look to the results on the general and aggregate happiness of the human race. And behold the results in all the regions conquered by Cortez and Pizarro, and the contrasted results here. I suppose the territory of the United States may amount to the one eighth or one tenth of that colonized by Spain on this continent, and yet in all that vast region there are but between one and two millions of European blood; while in the United States there are fourteen millions who rejoice in their descent from the people of the more northern part of Europe.

But we follow the difference in the original principle of colonization, and in its character and objects, still further. We must look to moral and intellectual results; we must consider consequences, not only as they show themselves in the present or less and less distant future, but in their ultimate and permanent effects. We must inquire what progress has been made in the true science of liberty, and in the knowledge of the great principles of self-government.

I would not willingly say any thing on this occasion discourteous to the new Government founded on the demolition

of the power of the Spanish monarchy. They are yet on their trial and I hope for a favorable result. But truth, sacred truth, and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compels me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too much of the substance of the people consumed in maintaining armies, not for defences against foreign aggression only, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military Republic, a Government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the monarchical systems. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican Government they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed; and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Whenever this lesson is not both learned and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it—a scold and a scolding on free forms of constitutional liberty, for constitutions and frames of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.

Making all allowance for situation and climate, it cannot be doubted by intelligent minds that the difference now existing between North and South America is justly attributable, in a great degree, to political institutions. And how broad that difference is! Suppose an assembly, in one of the valleys, or on the side of one of the mountains of the southern half of the hemisphere, to be held this day in the neighborhood of a large city, what would be the scene presented? You see a volcano, flaming and smoking, but shedding no light, moral or intellectual. At its foot the mine, yielding, perhaps, sometimes large gains to capital, but in which labor is destined to eternal and unrequited toil, and rewarded only by poverty and beggary. The city is filled with armed men; not a free people, armed and coming forth voluntarily to rejoice in a public festivity; but hiring troops, supported by forced loans, excessive impositions on commerce, or taxes wrung from a half fed and half clothed population. For the great there are palaces covered with gold; for the poor there are hovels of the meanest sort. There is an ecclesiastical hierarchy enjoying the wealth of princes; but there are no means of education to the people. No public improvements favor intercourse between place and place. So far from this, that the traveller cannot pass from town to town without danger, every mile of robbery and assassination. I would not overcharge or exaggerate this picture; but the principal sketches are all too true.

And how does it contrast with the scene now actually before us? Look around upon these fields; they are verdant and beautiful, well cultivated, and at this moment loaded with the riches of the early harvest. The hands which till them are free owners of the soil, enjoying equal rights, and protected by law from oppression and tyranny. Look to the thousand vessels in our sight, filling the harbor, or covering the neighboring sea. They are the instruments of a profitable commerce, carried on by men who know that the profits of their hardy enterprise, when they make them, are their own; and this commerce is encouraged and regulated by wise laws, and defended, when need be, by the valor and patriotism of the country. Look to that fair city, the abode of so much diffused wealth, so much general happiness, and comfort, so much personal independence, and so much general knowledge. She fears no forced contributions, no siege or seeking from military leaders of rival factions. The hundred temples in which her citizens worship God are in no danger of sacrilege. The regular administration of the laws encounters no obstacle. The long processions of children and youth, which you see this day issuing by thousands from the free schools, prove the care and anxiety with which a popular Government provides for the education and morals of the people. Every where there is order; every where there is security. Every where the law reaches to the highest, and reaches to the lowest, to protect him in his rights and restrain him from wrong; and over all hovers liberty, that liberty which our fathers fought and fell for on this very spot, with her eye ever watchful, and her eagle wing ever wide out spread.

The colonies of Spain, from their origin to their end, were subject to the arbitrary authority of the kingdom. Their Government, as well as their commerce, was a strict home monopoly. It was added to this, the established usage of withholding important posts in the administration of the colonies exclusively by natives of Old Spain, thus cutting off forever all hope of honorable preferment from every man born in the Western hemisphere, comes enough rise up before us at

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ness to account fully for the subsequent
firmity and character of these provinces.
The Viceroy and Provincial Governors
of Spain were never at home in their
Governments in America. They did
not feel that they were of the people
whom they governed. Their official
character and employment have a good
deal of resemblance to those of the Pro-
consuls of Rome, in Asia, Sicily, and
Gaul; but obviously no resemblance to
those of Carver and Winthrop, and very
little to those of the Governors of
Virginia after that colony had establish-
ed a popular house of Burgesses.

The English colonists in America generally speaking, were men who were seeking new homes in a new world. They brought with them their families, and all that was most dear to them. This was especially the case with the colonists of Plymouth and Massachusetts. Many of them were educated men, and all possessed their full share, according to their social condition, of the knowledge and attainments of that age. The distinctive characteristics of their settlement is the introduction of the civilization of Europe into a wilderness, without bringing with it the political institutions of Europe. The arts, sciences, and literature of England came over with the settlers. "A great portion of the common law which regulates the social and personal relations and conduct of men came also. The jury came; the habeas corpus came; the testamentary power came; and the law of inheritance and descent came, also, except that part of it which recognizes the rights of primogeniture, which either did not come at all, or soon gave way in the rule of equal partition of estates among children." But the monarchy did not come, nor the aristocracy, nor the church, as an estate of the realm. Political institutions were to be framed anew, such as should be adapted to the state of things. But it could not be doubtful what should be the nature and character of these institutions. A general social equality prevailed among the settlers, and an equality of political rights seemed the natural, if not the necessary consequence.

After forty years of revolution, violence and war, the people of France have placed at the head of the fundamental instrument of their government, as the great boon obtained by all their sufferings and sacrifices, the Declaration that all Frenchmen are equal before the law. When France had reached only by the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, and the exhibition of so much crime, the English colonies obtained by simply changing their place, carrying with them the intellectual and moral culture of Europe, and the personal and social relations to which they were accustomed, but leaving behind their political institutions. It has been said with much veracity that the felicity of the American colonists consisted in their escape from the past. This is true, so far as respects political establishments, but no further. They brought with them a full portion of all the riches of the past, in civility, in art, in morals, religion, and literature. The Bible came with them. And it is not to be doubted that to the free and universal reading of the Bible is to be ascribed in that age—ascribed in every age—that men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith and a book of doctrine and it is also a book which teaches man his own individual responsibility, his own dignity, and his equality with his fellow man. Bacon, and Locke, and

Milton, and Shakespeare also came with them. — They came to form new political systems, but all that belonged to cultivated man, to family, to neighborhood, to social relations, accompanied them. — In the Doric phrase of one of our own historians, 'they came to settle on habitation'; but their settlement in the wilderness, nevertheless, was not a lodgment of nomadic tribes, a mere residing place of roving savages. It was the beginning of a permanent community — the fixed residence of civilized men. Not only was English literature read, but English, good English, was spoken and written, before the axe had made ways to let in the sun upon the habitations and fields of the settlers. And whatever may be said to the contrary, a correct use of the English language is at this day more general throughout the United States, than it is throughout England herself. But another grand characteristic is, that in the English colonies political affairs were left to be managed by the colonists themselves. There is another fact wholly distinguishing them in character, as it has distinguished them in fortune, from the colonists of Spain. It lies the foundation of that experience of self government which had preserved order, and security, and regularity amid the play of popular institutions. How government was the secret of the prosperity of the North American settlement

The more distinguished of the New England colonists, with a most remarkable sagacity and long-sighted reach into the future, refused to come to America unless they could bring with them charters providing for the administration of the affairs in this country. They saw from the first the evils of being governed by the New World by counsels head in the Old. Acknowledging the general superiority of the Crown, they still insisted on the right of passing local laws, and local administration. And history teaches us the justice and the value of this termination in the example of Virginia. The attempt early to settle that colony failed, sometimes with the most wretched and fatal consequences, from want of knowledge, care, and attention on the part of those who had the charge of their affairs in England; and it was not after the issuing the third charter that the prosperity fairly commenced. The reason was, that by that third charter the

ple of Virginia—~~for by this time they~~ deserved to be called—were allowed to constitute and establish the first popular representative Assembly which ever convened on this continent—the Virginia House of Burgesses.

Here, then, are the great elements of our political system, originally introduced ~~and ready to be~~ developed more and more as the progress of events should justify or demand:

Escape from the existing political systems of Europe; but the continued enjoyment of its sciences and arts, its literature and its manners; with a series of improvements upon its religious and moral sentiments and habits; home governments; or the power of passing local laws, with a local administration.

Equality of rights. Representative systems.

Free forms of Government, founded on popular Representation.

Now topics are more inviting, or more fit for philosophical discussion, than the action and influence of the New World upon the Old; or the contributions of America to Europe.

Her obligations to Europe for science and art, laws, literature and manners. America acknowledges as she ought with respect and gratitude. And the people of the United States, descendants of the English stock, grateful for the treasures of knowledge derived from their English ancestors, acknowledge also, with thanks and filial regard, that among those ancestors, under the culture of Hampden and Sydney, and other virtuous friends, that seed of popular liberty first germinated, which on our soil has shot up to its full height, until its branches overshadow all the land.

But America has not failed to make returns. If she has not cancelled the obligation, or equalled it by others of like weight, she has, at least, made respectable advances, and some approaches towards equality. And she admits that, standing in the midst of civilized nations, and in a civilized age—a nation among nations—there is a high part which she is expected to act, for the general advance of human interests and human welfare.

American mines have filled the mints of Europe with the precious metals. The productions of the American soil and climate have poured out their abundance of luxuries for the tables of the rich, and of necessities for the sustenance of the poor. Birds and animals of beauty and value have been added to the European stocks; and transplantations, from the transcendent and unequalled riches of our forests, have mingled themselves profusely with the elms, and ashes, and druidical oaks of England.

America has made contributions far more vast. Who can estimate the amount of the value of the augmentation of the commerce of the world that has resulted from America? Who can imagine to himself what would be the shock to the Eastern Continent if the Atlantic were no longer traversable, or there were no longer American productions or American markets?

But America exercises influences, or holds out examples for the consideration of the Old World—a much higher, because they are of a moral and political character.

America has furnished to Europe proof of the fact that popular institutions, founded on equality and the principle of representation, are capable of maintaining governments, able to secure the rights of person, property, and reputation.

America has proved that it is practicable to elevate the mass of mankind—that portion which in Europe is called the laboring or lower class—to raise them to self respect, to make them competent to act a part in the great right and great duty of self government; and this she has proved may be done by education and the diffusion of knowledge. She holds out an example a thousand times more enlightening than ever was presented before to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank.

America has furnished to the world the character of Washington! And if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.

Washington! First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen! Washington is all our own—his enthusiastic veneration and regard is what the People of the United States

hold him prove them to be worthy of such a countryman; while his reputation abroad reflects the highest honor on his country and its institutions. I would cheerfully put the question to-day to the intelligence of Europe and the world, what character of the century, upon the whole, stands out in the relief of history most pure, most respectable, most useful; and I doubt not that by a suffrage approaching to unanimity the answer would be WASINGTON!

This structure, by its uprightness, solidity, its durability, is no slight emblem of his character. His public virtues and public panegyrics were as firm as the arch on which it stands; his personal motives as pure as the serene heaven in which its summit is lost. But, indeed, though a fit, it is an inadequate emblem. Towering high above the column which our hands have hitherto held not the inhabitants of a single city or a single State, ascends the colossal greatness of his character and life! To the whole continents of the western and the eastern hemisphere, his name is known—his admiration and renown—it is an American phenomenon. It is the emblem of that vindication of our translation of liberty. Born upon our soil—of our country, also born upon it—never for a moment leaving her—yet at the Old World's feet and in its bosom, according to the noblest tradition of his people, a Washington!

elementary knowledge which our institutions provide for the children of the people—growing up beneath and penetrated by the genuine influence of American society—growing up amid our expanding, but not glorious civilization—partaking in our great destiny of labor, our long contest with unrelenting nature and unrelenting man—our agony of glory—the war of independence—our great victory of peace, the formation of the Union and the establishment of the Constitution—he is all—all our own! That crowded and glorious life—

"Where multitudes of virtues passed along,
Each pressing foremost, in the mighty throng
Contending to be seen, then making room
For greater multitudes that were to come;"

that life was the life of an American citizen.

I claim him for America. In all the peril, in every darkened moment of the State, in the midst of the reproaches of enemies and the misgiving of friends, I turn to that transcendent name for courage and consolation. To him who denies or doubts whether our civil liberty can be combined with law, with order, with the security of property, with the pursuit and advancement of happiness—to him who denies that our institutions are capable of producing exaltation of soul and the passion of true glory—to him who denies that we have contributed any thing to the stock of great lessons and great examples—to all these I reply by pointing to Washington!

And now, friends and fellow citizens, it is time to bring this discourse to a close. We have indulged in gratifying recollections of the past, in the prosperity and pleasures of the present, and in high hopes of the future. But let us remember that we have duties to perform; corresponding to the blessings which we enjoy. Let us remember the trust, the sacred trust, attaching to the rich inheritance which we have received from our fathers. Let us feel our personal responsibility, to the full extent of our power and influence, for the preservation of our institutions of civil and religious liberty. And let us remember that it is only religion, and morals, and knowledge that can make men respectable under any form of government. Let us hold fast the great truth that communities are responsible as well as individuals; that no government is respectable which is not just; that without unspotted purity of public faith, without sacred public principle, fidelity and honor, no mere forms of government, no machinery of laws can give dignity to political society. In our day and generation let us seek to raise and improve the moral sentiment, so that we may look, not for a degraded, but for an elevated and improved future. And when we and our children shall all have been consigned to the house appointed for all living, may love of country and pride

of country glow with equal fervor among those to whom our names and our blood shall have descended! And, then, when honored and decrepit age shall lean against the base of this monument, and troops of ingenuous youth shall be gathered round it, and when the one shall speak to the other of its objects, the purposes of its construction, and the great and glorious events with which it is connected, there shall rise from every youthful breast the ejaculation, "Thank God, I am also — am an American."

The first arrest of a supposed criminal flying from justice, under the provisions of the late treaty between Great Britain and this country, was made at New York on Wednesday. The person arrested is a young woman named Christina Cochran, who is accused of having murdered her husband near Paisley, in Scotland, by administering arsenic in his food. She arrived at New York, in the brig Excel from Liverpool, and was immediately secured in compliance with a demand made by the British Government through an agent sent to this country in the steamer Acadia. The facts attending her case are thus stated in the New York Express:

The gentleman to whom the prisoner was married was a man of wealth, who settled £1000 or \$5000 upon her on the day of their marriage, and her father settled £1,000 more; thus placing at her immediate disposal, nearly \$10,000.

In three weeks from her marriage the husband died suddenly. The wife, previous to her marriage, had been attached to a young man named Spear, and, we understand, was his mistress. Her neighborhood in company with him, which caused the suspicion, and led to the discovery of the husband having been poisoned.

Mrs. Catharine Gilmour, alias Cochran, — the young Scotch woman who was arrested on board a vessel from Liverpool, at New York last week, under the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain, charged with poisoning her husband, underwent an examination on Saturday before the U. S. Commissioner. Her counsel said there were good reasons for believing her to be insane. On his motion the examination was adjourned to Saturday next, when this crisis will be examined as to her insanity.

Nauvoo. — The choir of the Cavalier, a True American says he conversed with a gentleman a day or two since who had lately visited the Mormon Prophet, whose word that there are now some 15,000 converts from all parts of the world, some 17 or 18,000 souls, in a healthy, vigorous condition, and just to the order of Smith. While he said he became dissatisfied with the reported "Promised Land," and leave for a better heritage, "their places are filling up by fresh converts to a wicked system of delusion." The great test of a mission to cost less than a million of dollars has occurred and it has been a warning.

GREAT FIRE.—A *Whole Village Destroyed*.—We learn from the *Montréal Herald* that the village of Boucherville, about ten miles below Montréal, on the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th ult. The village fronted the river for about a mile, and its four principal streets ran at right angles with the stream. It consisted of some 2,000 houses, with a population of about 1,000, among whom were many wealthy families. The flying embers reached as far as four miles in the rear of the village, where the fire continued to rage among the farm houses until 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. The Lady Colborne steamer left Montréal on Wednesday morning for the place where the village had been, with provisions, &c., for the houseless villagers. Subscriptions were to be raised for their assistance.

Fire companies, with their engines, were sent from Montreal to assist in extinguishing the flames; but they spread with such rapidity among the wooden buildings, of which the village was principally composed, that the place, with the exception of some of the bee-houses, was in ashes before the firemen arrived. Even the wooden erections over the graves in the church yard were consumed, and the church was also burnt down.

Conscience.—Alexander Ferguson, Esq. of this city, recently received a letter, of which the following is a copy :

Alexander Ferguson, Merchant, Market St.
In the name of God, amen. The writer had business with you in former years, and defrauded you out of money. He now wishes to make restitution, and sends you the enclosed note for \$100, praying your forgiveness, and desiring your prayers to God in 'his behalf.'—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

The influenza prevails extensively in Pittsburg and its vicinity. The publishers of the Pittsburg Aurora were compelled to suspend the publication of their paper on Friday in consequence of sickness among their workmen. The extensive Iron Works of Messrs. Miltenberger have been stopped for the same reason.

The influenza is very prevalent at Buffalo.

On the Boston and Norwich Railroad, a distance of one hundred and four miles, the regular rate of travel exceeds twenty-four miles an hour, including stoppages.

Something New.—The Pittsburgh American says—"Something new comes to us every day. At Cincinnati they have commenced the manufacture of a very neat and useful article of floor and hearth cloth, from hogs' bristles or hair. They are first softened by immersion for a given time in lard oil, and then spun and wove into cloth, with the different arrangements of natural colors that fancy dictates.

An establishment is about being put in operation at the Mormon city of Nauvoo, for the manufacture of raw silk grown in this country. Experienced workmen from England are concerned in it.

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A Murrellite Shot.—A notorious scoundrel, by the name of Goings, who has been guilty of almost every species of crime, was shot last week, near the Stone Gap, Lee county, Va. The circumstances attending this affair are these: A company of gentlemen were congregated in the Three Forks neighborhood, a few of them were engaged apart, listening to one of the number reading a news paper. In the paper was an advertisement, offering a reward for the apprehension of Goings. Whilst the advertisement was being read, Goings passed by. One of the company recognized

him—having seen him before—and recog-
nized him by name. Goings denied his
name, but the gentlemen being satis-
fied that he was the individual re-
ferred to in the advertisement, pursued him
—one of them having a gun. After
being overtaken, he was ordered to sur-
render, which he refused to do—at the
same time drawing a pistol and threaten-
ing to shoot the first that should attempt
to arrest him. None of the company
wishing to take his life, let him pass
without further molestation. A second
company soon afterwards started in pur-
suit. When overtaken—thinking there
would be more safety in flight, than re-
sistance, he took to the woods, leaving
his horse. The same evening Goings

employed a boy to go for his horse, promising him \$5 for his trouble. The boy succeeded in finding the horse, in the meantime gave notice where Goings was. The boy received a \$5 counterfeit note. The company armed themselves and took a stand, where they knew he must pass. As soon as he came up he was called upon to surrender, which he peremptorily refused to do—again drawing his pistol and endeavoring to intimidate them. But this time Goings was mistaken. His pursuers gave him his choice of surrendering or being shot upon which he told them to shoot and be damned,—which was soon done.—Three guns were fired, and in less than two minutes, this wretched man was in the presence of his God with all his crimes upon him.

Goings, we are informed, has been quite notorious for his crimes—and those of the darkest dye—in several States, such as murder, robbery, counterfeiting, &c.—*Pitts. Vir.*

Supporting the Press—Taking news, at three or four years, and then denying for the money, getting into a paper, refusing to pay, and discontinuing the paper.—*Southern Review.*

Henry Clay.—Truth, soul and justice are embodied in the following beautiful remarks from the Hartford Courant:—“It uniformly presents a noble and sublime spectacle, it is when a pure and lofty patriot, regardless of self, and devoted to the good of his country, even in the midst of calumny and reproach, pursues the path of duty, and patiently awaits the approval which time must at length bring. The retirement of such a man is a greater power than all the seductive patronage with which the weak, the treacherous, and the evil minded, may attempt to purchase a mercenary support. While crowds impelled by curiosity may hie to gaze idly on the man of the hour—THE MAN OF THE AGE, in his far off western home, with no other attraction than his mighty genius, and his lofty soul—receives the homage of millions of hearts. His single name has a charm more potent than all the gilded honors with which monarchs and Presidents may reward their flatterers.”—HENRY CLAY! On what fair distant mountain—in what deep forest—in what boundless prairie of our broad land, is that name unknown and honored? HENRY CLAY!!

What claim of reproach—what suspicion of falsehood—what taint of treachery adheres to that glorious name! On opposing parties may for a time retard his upward progress, but where is the opponent who dare assail his honor? While magnanimity, and courage and truth are admitted among men, while falsehood and treachery are despised, the name of HENRY CLAY will be honored throughout the world. Well may he afford to "bide his time," for the day is at hand when the rallying cry of an injured and betrayed people will be—*Justice to Henry Clay!*

The Seven Millions Loan.—We learn from the Washington Globe, that the whole loan for seven millions of U. S. per cent. stock, advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been taken by Messrs John Ward & Co., of New York, at one hundred and one dollars and one cent for every \$100 of the stock.

One hundred and sixty five Dutch firms and individuals, holders of American State checks on which the interest has not been paid, have addressed a letter to Mr. Hughes, our Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, appealing to the national integrity and honor against the dishonesty by which they are suffering.

As we supposed.—The New Orleans Bulletin of June 16 says: "An English gentleman who met at Havana with Mr. Simpson, the person of that name who figures so largely in the proceedings which led to the cession of the Sandwich Islands, and who has gone via Havana with despatches from Lord Palmerston to the British Government, informs us that Simpson represented to him that the seizure was without authority of Government."

Interesting Incident.—A Carrier Pigeon alighted at the house of the Hon. W. M. Burrell in Canaan, on Monday afternoon, giving signs of hunger & fatigue. And as Judge B. never sends the messenger empty away, he brought out some wheat to his winged visitor, which it very greedily ate from his hands. While the pigeon was eating, its legs were noticed to be wrapped with paper; and on removing the bandages they were found to contain Mr. Webster's Speech, delivered on Saturday at the Bunker Hill celebration, written on two sheets of tissue paper. The Judge had the pleasure of reading the speech while the bird was satisfying its hunger and regaining its strength, and then replacing the tissue boots on the faithful airy messenger, it took its flight to the West, and soon, we trust, found its way to the owner. *Litchfield Enquirer.*

The Influenza heretofore noticed as prevailing in New York, appears to be spreading itself over quite an extensive range of country, both north and south of that place, and some cases have already occurred at Baltimore. It is said that frequent smelling at a common salubrité, or a vial of spirits of hartshorn or ammonia, will alleviate it in an hour or so. Drawing a few deep inspirations of the volatile matter into the lungs from the mouth of the vial is also suggested.

From the Roch. Eve. Post. of the 24th ult.
Dreadful Storm—Destruction of the Miller Tent.—One of the heaviest storms we remember to have seen, occurred this day about 11 o'clock, A. M. The rain poured down with a force and impetuosity that defies description, and seemed one dense mass of water, dashing from the heavens to the earth.
The imposing tent erected by the Millerites has suffered from its effects.—The Rev. Mr. Hines was engaged in exhortation to not less than 500 persons, when the force of the wind and rain broke some of the staves, and a scene of un describable confusion ensued. The ladies, about 70 in number, were seated without bonnets when the ropes gave way, and bonnets, ladies' children, men's water, mud and wind were mixed up in the most fearful confusion. Luckily we hear there was no serious accident, though some of the ladies are severely bruised.

Along Train.—A granite column, intended for the new Custom House, in Boston, reached that place on Friday, on a vehicle with sixteen large wheels, and drawn by seventy oxen and several horses.

Save 'em Right.—By the ancient laws of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy was condemned to die, with both wives in the same house: the crime was punished despite a heavy fine.

Pennsylvania — Governor Porter has vetoed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania, which was left in his hands at the time of the adjournment of the State Legislature. His veto message is sent to the Secretary of State with instructions to present it to the House of Representatives within three days after the meeting of the next Legislature.

The Governor's principal reasons are: first, that the 23d section, which provides the mode for repealing or forfeiting the charter of the company in case of any violation of it, gives a perfect immunity to the company for any infraction of its charter, as it allows it to enjoy and possess all its rights, privileges, and franchises, as if said judgment of forfeiture had not been pronounced, until the Commonwealth pays to the company the par value of its stock, (\$15,000,000.). The payment, the Governor says, would be a moral impossibility, and would be a temptation to the company to violate its charter, to make the State pay the par value of the stock, which was bought and subscribed at less than fifty per cent. of its nominal value by the stockholders. Secondly, he deems the measure impolitic and unwise, and though he signed a bill substantially the same for the creation of the Delaware Canal Company, yet he done it in accordance with the wish of the people, announced through the Legislature, than from any conviction that it would be to the public interest. He still thinks that the work would be liable to fall into the hands of foreign capitalists, and become private monopolies. The income from them this year will greatly exceed last year, and there is every reason for confidence and hope in the future value of these improvements. If they are sold, he says, that if, instead of confining the commissioners to take subscriptions of stock on the terms mentioned, they were allowed to sell the stock at public auction to the highest and best bidders, in amounts to suit purchasers, an advance would probably be realized beyond the simple subscription.

Change of Fortune.—A Boston paper, published in 1787, illustrates the following examples in the lives of distinguished Englishmen, the extraordinary changes which a few short years often produce in the condition of individuals.

"In 1777, Mr. Hastings received an humble petition from Shew Ahom, the Great Mogul, for relief against his enemies. In 1787, Mr. Hastings is on his knees before the house of Lords, taken into custody by a servant of the House of Commons, and obliged to give bail to insure his not flying from his country.

In 1777, Mr. Burke was reckoned the best speaker in the House of Commons, and the first formidable opponent of the Ministers. In 1787, Mr. Burke is either coughed down or not attended to, and is formidable only to the opposition who back with

In 1777, Lord North managed the helm of State, and directed all the public affairs of the kingdom. In 1787, we read, in a newspaper, that poor Lord North was led out of Westminster Abbey by one of his daughters.

In 1777, Sir _____ was a very smart and active waiter at a public tavern. In 1787, Sir _____ is a nabob, a baronet, and knight of the shire.

In 1777, one Arnold headed the American troops that retired from Canada at Saratoga. In 1787, this same Arnold is cloistered at St. James, where he and ———— His Majesty! — are one!

In 1777, Col. Conway, Sir Henry Clinton's old de-camp, offered to fight a duel for the sake of a woman. In 1787, this same gentleman preached a sermon on the following text: — *If any one strike thee on thy left cheek offer him the other.*

In 1777, Dr. Preddyman went to the gallery of the House of Commons to hear Mr. Pitt's speech, and was turned out. In 1787, Dr. Preddyman rose in his seat in the House of Peers, and made a short speech in favor of a drayman committed, while Mr. Pitt stood below the bar to hear him.

Such are the changes that may happen in ten years!"

A Locust Story—The papers state that the locusts are so thick on the Blue and Broad Mountains in Northampton, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, that they have to be brushed away from the faces of the travellers like flies, and they make such a noise in the woods that men cannot hear each other speak.

Hemp Raised at Ashland.—We have a fine offering ready for the inspection of the knowing or the curious, a specimen of water rooted hemp, the product of the farm of Henry Clay, at Ashland, Ky.

A large quantity of it has lately been sent to this city for sale; some of which, as will be seen under our commercial head, has brought upwards of \$190 per ton. The article is pronounced by competent judges in every way equal to the best Russia hemp. It will no doubt in a few years become one of the prominent products of this country, instead of being imported as now. Mr. Clay deserves his title of Cincinnatus, and increases the obligations due him from his country, in turning his talents to the excellent use of adding to its productive wealth.—*North American.*

Dr. Hagan, Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was attacked in the streets of that city, and killed. He was a notorious duellist, and has probably fought more duels within the last few years than any other man in the country, in the same period. Is it surprising that he came to a violent end?

Mr. Kirkham, the grammarian, died at his residence in New York, a few days ago.

Fourth of July.

THE Committee appointed to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching National Holiday, the 47th Anniversary of the birth-day of American Liberty, in a manner worthy of so memorable an event, thus report:—

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; at 10 o'clock, a procession will form in front of the Court-house, in which the citizens are most earnestly and respectfully invited to join, to proceed to the Lutheran Church, where a prayer will be offered to ask a blessing upon the "work" of the day, by the Rev. Pastor of the Congregation; the Declaration of Independence will be read by DANIEL M. SMYER, Esq.; and an address delivered by Mr. DAVID F. McCONOVY. After the exercises in the Church have been gone through, the military, with the Citizens who have kindly joined in the celebration, will proceed to the woods near town, where a very excellent and plentiful dinner, with proper refreshments, will be prepared by one very "knowing" in these matters.

The Committee hope that all will unite in the procession and other exercises of the day—a day which should be fondly cherished by every lover of his country.

Wm. M. Sherry, C. Zecker,
J. H. McClellan, Joseph Shillen,
A. Wolf, H. J. Schreiner,
Committee.

June 26.

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JACOB KELLER, late of Moonlight township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, we offer at Private Sale, the

REAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of a Farm & Grist Mill, containing 213 ACRES of Land, The property is situated in said township, 3 miles from Littlestown—said Farm is in a high state of cultivation, Mr. J. Keller, deceased, has applied 2000 dollars worth of Lime to said land during 5 or 6 years last past. The improvements consist of a BARN, a

Stone Dwelling-house, recently built. The Mill running two power Stones, and all the machinery in a complete state of repair. There is also a

Dwelling House and Stables near the Mill.

Any person wishing to purchase, said property may examine the conditions by applying to the subscribers, living in Littlestown.

ABRAHAM KELLER, Ex'r.
DAVID SHRIVER, Ex'r.

June 5.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SAMUEL MEALS, late of Moonlight township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL KNOX, Ex'r.

June 10.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SAMUEL MEALS, late of Moonlight township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB B. MEALS, Ex'r.

PHILIP BEAMER, Ex'r.

June 5.

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JOHN PICKEL, of Littlestown township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said John Pickel, to make payment to them without delay; and all persons having claims against the Assignor, to make them known to them, at their residence in Littlestown township.

JACOB TRUMP, Assignee.

JOHN HARBOLD, Assignee.

May 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. W. BELL, deceased, will take notice that the Books are now in the hands of J. B. DANNER, Esq. for collection, and those accounts that are unsettled by the 1st of July, will be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW POLLEY, Ex'r.

June 5.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the Bank, and adjoining the Post-office's Office.

JAMES COOPER,
WM. M. SHERRY.

May 8.

ALEX. B. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square north of the Court-house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner.

May 8.

LAST NOTICE TO Collectors of Adams County.

THE Collectors of State and County Taxes are hereby notified to make immediate and heavy payments on their respective Duplicates, as the necessities of the State and County are such, that they require considerable funds at this time in order to meet their current expenses; and the Collectors are hereby warned that NO LONGER indulgence can or will be given. This is an unpleasant duty to the County Treasurer, but the orders of the County Commissioners and the requirements of the State Treasurer are imperative and must be complied with. If this is not done by the 15th day of July, suit will be brought against all delinquents without respect to persons.

J. A. THOMPSON,
County Treasurer.

June 5.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away on Sunday the 11th of June, a Bright

Bay Horse,

about 14 hands high, rising

nine years old, his two fore

hoofs are split, and a lump on him back

from the saddle. Any person who takes

up said Horse, and will inform SAMUEL

ZOLENBERGER of the same, will do him a favor. Address to Shippenburg Post office, Cumberland county, Pa.

SAMUEL ZOLENBERGER.

June 10.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully

inform his old friends and custom-

ers—that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Bell, deceased, in

Baltimore street, and formerly occupied

for many years, as the Post Office, where

he hopes his friends will give him an

early call.

He would also inform the Public that

he is regularly in receipt of the latest

and newest Fashions from New York

and Philadelphia, and he is confident

of being able to please all who may call at

his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ES-

TABLISHMENT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce,

taken in exchange for work, and a liberal

discount made for the ready cash.

C. ZECKER.

April 10.

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtain-

ing an Apprentice to the TAIL-

ORING BUSINESS. A lad from

the country, from 14 to 16 years of age,

will meet with advantageous terms, on

application to

C. ZECKER.

Gottysburg, June 10.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to com-

mence the business of BUTCH-

ERING, which will be carried on for

him by JOHN SCOTT, as his agent. His

Slaughter House will be kept at the house

of the latter, about a mile from Gottys-

burg, on the Littlestown road. He will

keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey

meat regularly to town and other places.

The subscriber will be thankful for a

share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES M'CULOUGH.

May 1.

WANTED.

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs

the citizens of Gottysburg and the

surrounding country, that he still contin-

ues to carry on the above business, in all

its various branches, at the old estab-

lished stand of WAMPLER'S, in South

Baltimore street, Gottysburg, and where

he is prepared to do all kinds of work in

his line, at the shortest notice and on the

most reasonable terms.

Constantly on hand, every variety of

COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON

WARE, made of the best material and

in a workmanlike manner.

SPROUTING.

THE season for Sprouting having ar-

rived, he would call the attention of Far-

mers and others to the fact, that Summer

and Fall being the only time that the

work can be done, and that he has pre-

pared himself in having a great deal of

Spouting on hand, which he will be en-

abled to put up at the shortest notice, and

at prices to suit the present hard times.

Repairing of House Spouting, Tin

Ware, Copper Ware, &c. done at the

shortest notice.

The highest price given in Cash

for old Copper, Lead, Pewter and Brass.

The Orders of Country Merchants

and others at a distance will be thank-

fully received and attended to with punct-

uality and despatch.

Country Produce will be taken

in exchange for work.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

June 12.

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious com-

bination of our most valuable expectorant,

diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne, and in-

halant remedies, which have long been in-

valued by our best physicians, in the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. but which have

generally been given in the form of pow-

ders, syrups or unctures.

They are not offered to the public as a

new discovery, but as an old and well estab-

lished remedy in a more convenient and

pleasant form. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gottysburg, and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

his friends and the public gener-

ally, that he has again commenced the

manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches, in Chambers-

burg street, next door to the Post Office,

and nearly opposite the Drug Store of

Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at

all times keep on hand a large assortment

of TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will al-

ways be kept on hand, or made to order.

The subscriber will also attend to mak-

ing and putting up HOUSE SPOUT-

ING, at the shortest notice, and upon

reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

Gottysburg, April 17.

N. B. The highest price given for Old

Copper, Pewter, and Lead, in exchange

for Ware.

G. E. B.

Head Quarters, No. 1.

NEW & CHEAP

Grocery, Flour and

CONFECTIONARY

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs

his friends and the public gener-

ally, that he has just opened an estab-

lishment of the above description, at the

old stand, lately occupied by R. G.

McCreary, and long known as 'Smith's

Corner,' where he has just received a

Lot of Fresh Groceries,

Brown and Light Sugar,

Rice and Java Coffee,

Young Hyson, Imperial and Black

Teas, fresh and good,

Chocolate and Spices, of all kinds,

Honey, New Orleans Sugar House

and Syrup Molasses,

A lot of prime No. 1 Herring,

Prime Family Flour, Meal,

Brans & Ship Stuffs.

He will also make and keep constantly

on hand, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CONFECTIONARY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

to which the attention of country Mer-

chants is invited.

Fruits, Refreshments, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for

CASH, or exchanged for Country Pro-

duce. By strict attention to business and

a readiness to please and accommodate,

he hopes to merit and receive a liberal

share of public patronage.

W. GILLESPIE.

May 29.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the com-

mon Opodeldoc is usually applied, this

is recommended as an incomparably superior

preparation. Its fluid form renders it a con-

venient application to many parts of the

body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be

used with the same facility. It is also much

more penetrating, and its action more im-

mediate.

For sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phanta Bitters.

OF every where acknowledged as the best

of all the numerous medicines that are

offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills

and Phanta Bitters are daily and hourly sus-

taining the sound reputation which they have

honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No

person ever yet took them even for a short

period, without being perfectly satisfied

with their effects upon himself, as to recom-

mend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been

informed of an instance in which they have

failed to do good. In the most obstinate

cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dys-

pepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma,

neurotic and bilious head aches, constipation,

general debility, scrofulous swellings

and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other